



Cryogenic Testing of the Thermal Vacuum Chamber and Ground Support Equipment for the James Webb Space Telescope in Chamber A at Johnson Space Center

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- This will be a top level summary of a large number of tests performed to get ready to test the cryogenic portion of JWST as a unit
- Schematically this is similar to taking the title of the talk and making it:
 - Cryo Testing the T/V Chamber and GSE for JWST
 - » Lots of shorthand and acronyms!
- Cold telescope and Instruments in the same chamber with room temperature ground support equipment (GSE) makes the cryogenic testing of JWST very challenging



Testing the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST)



- The Science Instrument Package Integrated Science Instrument Module (ISIM) and pieces of the Optical Telescope Element (OTE) have been cryogenically tested separately at GSFC and MSFC respectively
- Now they come together to be tested as a unit, OTIS = ISIM + OTE, at Johnson Space Center (JSC)
- Because this test is very complex, a number of preliminary tests were performed on the GSE
- Due to the size of the sunshield and the phasing of the spacecraft and telescope, "test-as-you-fly" was not possible
 - JWST verification pioneers the new verification paradym, stitching together tests with validated models

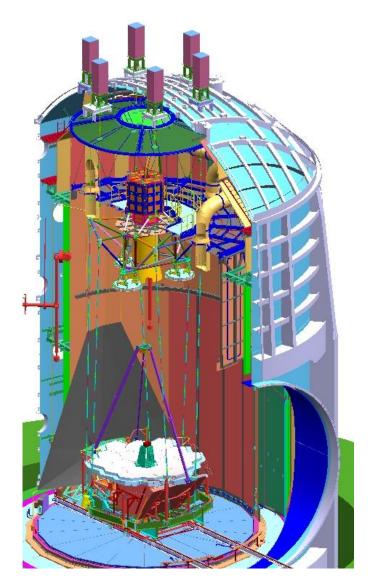




OTIS cryo test is scheduled for 92 days, beginning mid-July 2017

Test is on the JWST Observatory critical schedule path

Pathfinder developed as a schedule risk reduction



Chamber A: height 36m, diameter 20m

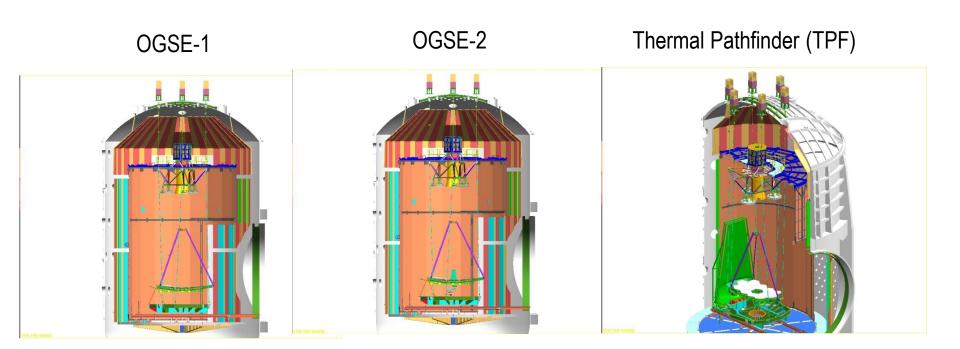
20K helium shroud: height 20m, diameter14m.

Door diameter 12m



Preliminary Tests - Pathfinder

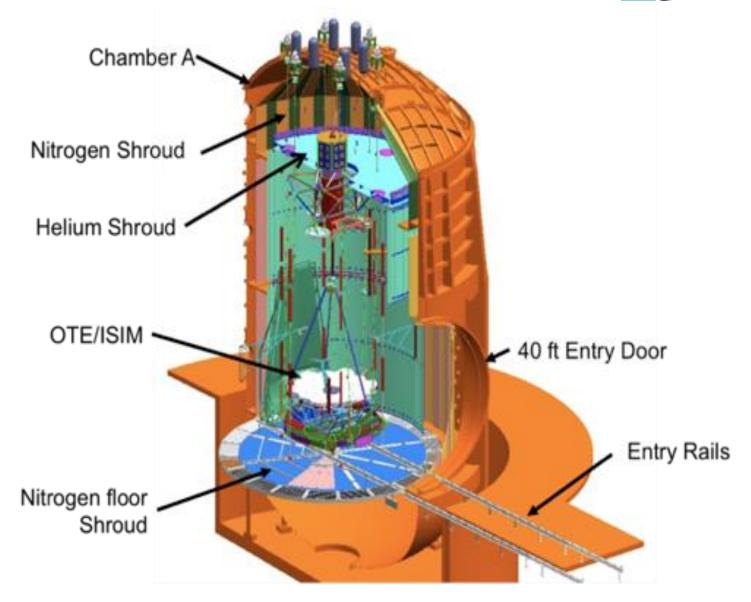






Chamber A

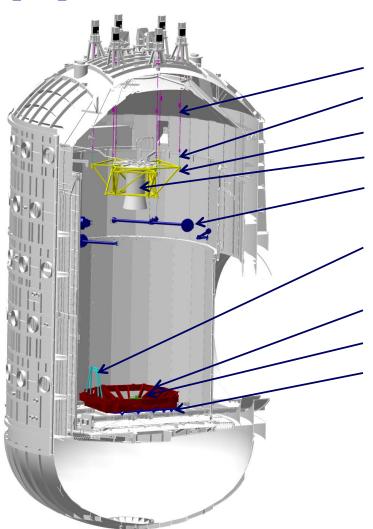






Chamber A and Ground Support Equipment (GSE)





Down Rods

Down Rod Studs

USF

CoCOA Plug

4x PG Booms and Canisters (not shown)

» With PG Boom GHe Shroud Closeouts

DTA Offloader Frame

HOSS

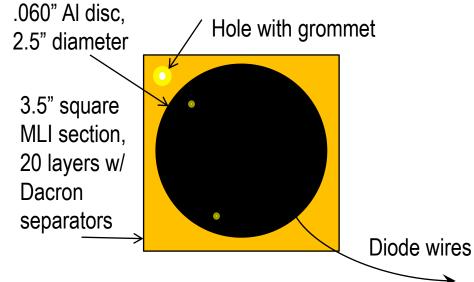
ADM Bracket

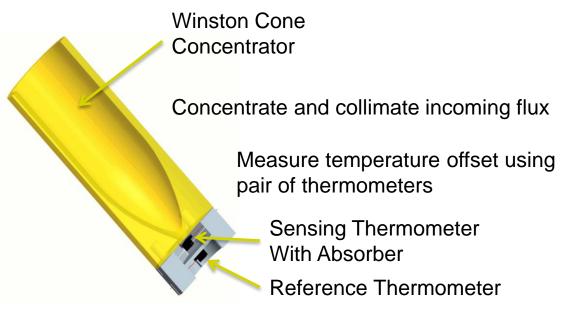
DSERS Frame





- Pressure Transducers
- Residual Gas Analyzers (RGAs)
- Thermometry
- Calorimeters [see right]
 - Non-directional
- Radiometers [see below]
 - 11° acceptance (half angle)







Troublesome Instrumentation



- Cryogenic Quartz Crystal Microbalances (CQCMs)
 - While the depositing surface remains cold the electronics dissipate many mW and sometimes have difficulties below 25 K
 - MLI with black outer layer is effective at radiation suppression
- Cryogenic Accelerometers
 - Dissipate 40 mW and very often do not work at low T
- Beware of instrumentation that uses "cryogenic" in the title – it's usually not!





Testing Optical Ground Support Equipment (GSE)



 Cryogenic Photogrametry **Modules (CPMs)**

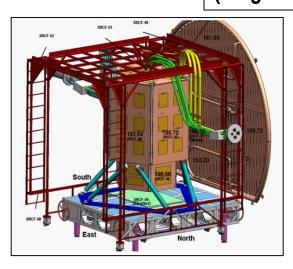
 Center of Curvature Optical **Assembly (CoCOA)**

> Room T CoCOA Surrounded by MLI **And Heater Panels** (shutter is at bottom) (Purge Lines shown in Green)



Windows

Helium Cooling Lines





The Little Tests

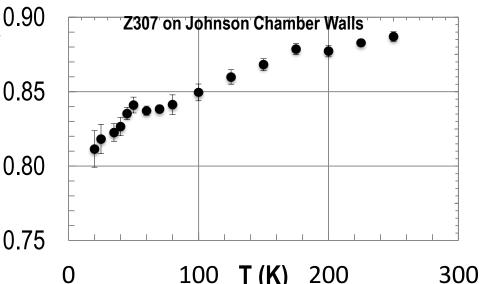


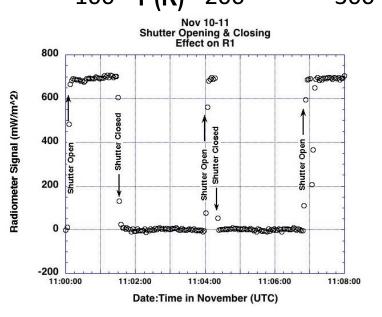


- Shroud specularity
 - >98% for mid IR
- CPM stray radiation
 - Measured and acceptable
 - Radiation from windows<25 mW

CoCOA stray radiation

- CoCOA plug shows very little reflection
- CoCOA Shutter blocks ———T>70 radiation









- Chamber Commissioning
- Optical GSE 1
- Optical GSE 2
- Thermal Pathfinder





Helium Leak Checks

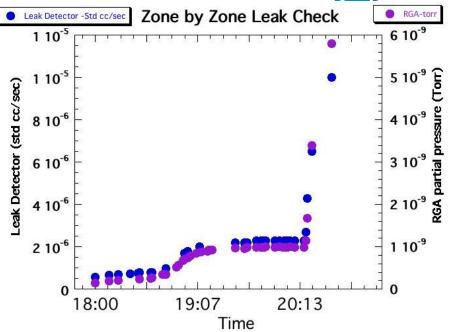
Example finding major contributions

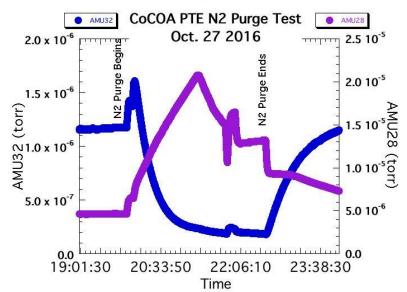
- -PG circuit leak is greatest
- -Leak detector and RGA are proportional

Air Leak Checks

Example: proving air leak in purge system

- -Helium could not be used
- -RGA proves to be a good leak detector









- JWST is a very complex space mission
- Integration and Test provided new challenges
 - Huge Cold Telescope
 - Warm GSE in the Same Chamber
- Risk Reduction for the final cryogenic test required several preparatory tests
- We are now ready for the real thing!





JWST Arrives for Final Cryo Test



Questions?

